

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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CNEA CHAIRMAN DOES NOT SUPPORT GRAIN BOYCOTT OF USSR

PY311655 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 30 Jan 80 p 5 PY

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA)--who confirmed yesterday's CLARIN report regarding the signing of a nuclear agreement in Brazil--stated yesterday in Brasilia that Argentina "CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT SUPPORT THE UNITED STATES GRAIN BOYCOTT OF THE SOVIET UNION."

Castro Madero's visit to Brazil coincided with the visit of U.S. special envoy Andrew Jackson Goodpaster, who had previously been in Buenos Aires, where he also sought support for the U.S. boycott of the USSR for its invasion of Afghanistan.

The CNEA chairman explained that "ARGENTINA IMPORTS \$2-WORTH OF U.S. GOODS FOR EACH \$1-WORTH SOLD TO THE UNITED STATES, WHEREAS IT IMPORTS ONLY \$1-WORTH OF USSR GOODS FOR EVERY \$5-WORTH IT SELLS TO THE SOVIET UNION."

"HOW WOULD WE STAND IN THE FUTURE, WHEN DETENTE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION IS ACHIEVED?" added Castro Madero. Another member of the Argentine delegation said that General Goodpaster was asked the same question during his visit to Buenos Aires "AND HE WAS UNABLE TO OFFER US ANY GUARANTEE REGARDING OUR POSITION."

CASTRO MADERO DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH BRAZIL

PY010035 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1435 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (NA)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), said that "we will not view the visit Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo will make to Argentina in May as a deadline" for the signing of the nuclear agreement between the two countries. He noted that the agreement could be signed "before or after" the visit.

Castro Madero, who made a statement to a reporter shortly after returning from his visit to Brazil, said that the agreement "will be implemented in stages."

He added that, following his visit to Brazil, "the next steps" will be the visits of Hervaldo Carvalho and Paulo Nogueira, presidents of the Brazilian Nuclear Energy Commission and the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation, respectively, "to have a firsthand view of the development of the Argentine nuclear plan."

Castro Madero pointed out that "the two visits will be instrumental in setting up an effective, concrete plan of action which would not consist of mere words or rhetoric."

The CNEA president also expressed his "great surprise" over remarks attributed to him concerning the Argentine position on the U.S. grain boycott against the Soviet Union. He pointed out that he did not make such remarks because "I am not the one who should discuss" the subject.

ENVOY TO U.S. RECALLED FOR BRIEFING ON GOODPASTER VISIT

PY311659 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1424 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (NA)--The Argentine ambassador to the United States, Jorge Aja Espil, arrived at 1105 this morning at Ezeiza International Airport.

"I have been summoned by the Foreign Ministry to be briefed on the results of General Goodpaster's mission," the diplomat told journalists who were waiting for him at the airport, but he refused to comment any further.

VATICAN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MEDIATION PROGRESS

PY291755 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 29 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jan (TELAM)--The pope's representative, Cardinal Antonio Samore--together with the Argentine and Chilean delegations currently in Rome--is preparing and studying, in joint or separate meetings, the issues which will be discussed in depth after 18 February.

This is stated in a Vatican press communique simultaneously released in Rome, Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile and released by the Argentine Foreign Ministry at 1400. The communique reports on what was done after Christmas and after 21 January, and on further plans which the Vatican has in this regard. The text of the communique follows:

The tasks connected with the pope's mediation in the conflict over the southern zone continued after the Christmas holidays. During the month of January a number of meetings took place between the representative of the mediator and the Argentine and Chilean delegations, aimed at preparing joint meetings in line with the guidelines established in October of last year.

A number of joint meetings were held after 21 January to seek points of agreement on issues included in the agenda and to discuss other subjects related to the mediation. In addition to the meetings between the pope's representative and the two delegations, either separately or jointly, the experts of the two delegations also held a meeting with the assistance of Msgr Faustigano Sainz Munoz, an aide to his excellency, Cardinal Antonio Samore. The meetings of this group allowed the positions of the two parties to be established concerning issues discussed before.

As on prior occasions, the meetings took place in the atmosphere of cordiality which has allowed joint tasks to be carried out. In line with the agreed procedure, the next weeks will be dedicated to study and preparation--in joint or separate meetings--of the issues which will be discussed in depth after 18 February.

BRIEFS

OIL CONTRACT--Government Oil Deposits (YPF) and several private enterprises have signed a contract--approved by the executive branch--for the development, exploitation and recovery of hydrocarbons in Piedras Coloradas, Mendoza Province. The private enterprises are: (IMELRUDO), S.A.; Alianza Petrolera Argentina, S.A.; and Blacker Energy Corporation. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 30 Jan 80 PY]

EXPLOSION DAMAGES U.S. EMBASSY IN LA PAZ

PY311727 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1703 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jan (LATIN)--Police sources have reported that an explosion has destroyed the doors of the U.S. Embassy in this capital. According to first reports, two dynamite sticks exploded at approximately 0300 local time (0700 GMT) at the door of the U.S. Embassy. A police officer at the site of the explosion said that "unidentified persons threw the explosives, which caused serious damage to the doors of the building but no casualties." Firemen and police security agents rushed to the U.S. Embassy, where they found the remains of the dynamite that was used. The glass in several windows was broken. A simultaneous explosion in the southern part of the city alarmed the residential neighborhood of Los Pinos. Dynamite exploded at a building under construction, without causing any casualties.

ARMY COMMANDER'S HOUSE DYNAMITED; NO CASUALTIES

PY010049 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0020 GMT 1 Feb 80 PY

[Text of communique issued by the commander in chief of the armed forces in La Paz on 31 January]

[Text] The commander in chief of the armed forces hereby reports to the public that at 0230 today dynamite exploded at the house of Army Commander Maj Gen Ruben Rocha Patino, causing considerable damage. This clearly reveals the existence of a plot designed to destroy the armed institution through the escalation of terrorist actions within an atmosphere of clear-cut subversion. In view of this, the commander in chief of the armed forces warns that any individual caught in this type of criminal action will have to bear the consequences of his action. In the face of the reported vandalistic action, he warns that he will not tolerate any verbal or physical aggression against any member of the armed forces. In his effort to preserve the people's tranquillity, he urges the people to single out those involved in this type of plot.

GUEILER SAYS HER GOVERNMENT DAYS ARE 'NUMBERED'

PY312229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2112 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jan (TELAM-AFP)--Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler today confided to her predecessor, Hernan Siles Zuazo, [as received] that her government's days are numbered and that in 10 days it will probably give way to an independent administrative team that will prepare the 29 June elections.

CABINET APPROVES 19-BILLION-PESO BUDGET FOR 1980

PY311846 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] The 1980 national budget totals over 19 billion Bolivian pesos, a 27-percent increase over last year's budget. According to Finance Minister Augusto Cuadros Sanchez, the increase is only an implementation of economic measures decreed by the government, mainly the monetary devaluation. The finance minister asserted that there will be no new devaluations. He stated that the budgets for education, health and defense have been increased. The 1980 national budget has just been approved during a Cabinet meeting being held at the government palace.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION CREATED FOR WARTIME

PY010152 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 31 Jan 80 FY

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Jan (AFP)--According to a decree published today in the official bulletin, Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has approved the creation of a military organization for times of war. Studies regarding this organization were carried out by the Armed Forces General Staff (EMFA), and the approval of its creation is not a response to the deteriorating international situation. The army, navy and air force must be adapted to carry out all types of joint actions with command alternating among officers of the three forces, the EMFA states in its explanation of its motives. The EMFA also indicated that the new organization will aid in the improvement of Brazil's war materiel, adapting it to the needs of the three armed services.

ARMY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ROLE, STRENGTH OF ARMY

PY310225 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Jan 80 p 8 FY

[Exclusive interview with Army Minister Walter Piris on 26 January in his office at army headquarters]

[Excerpts] The following is the text of the interview with Minister Walter Piris:

O GLOBO: What is your opinion of the army's role in the current national situation, in which President Joao Figueiredo is institutionally consolidating the 31 March revolution?

Piris: I see the Brazilian Army as one of the great elements of support, as are the other armed forces, upon which Figueiredo relies for consolidating the opening and democracy in Brazil.

O GLOBO: The export of war materiel is a fact today. What is the main type of materiel that has been exported, and where has it been sent?

Piris: The export of war materiel is conducted in accordance with a directive approved by the president in 1974 and known by the acronym PNMEM--National Policy for Export of Materiel for Military Use. The Army Ministry is one of the two organizations within the federal administration that gives an opinion on this subject and, obviously, on materiel for the use of ground forces. Therefore, I will answer your question by saying that the following materiel has been exported: light weapons, such as automatic carbines, sub-machineguns and pistols; various types of munitions for individual and collective [coletivas] weapons; antivehicle and antipersonnel mines; the Cascavel armored reconnaissance vehicle, which is armed with a 90mm cannon; and vehicles of varied tonnage with a traction system that permits operation in any type of terrain. The exports have been made to several countries in South America, the Middle East and Africa.

O GLOBO: What are the principle objectives of the current army command?

Piris: Currently the army command is continuing the effort, with the understanding of all its components and the overall support of the president, to maintain an adequate level of effectiveness despite the limitation of resources that has been imposed by the Army Ministry in keeping with the measures adopted by the government to fight inflation.

In view of this, we are making an effort to: perfect the instruction and training of troops; provide officers and troops with the favorable conditions necessary for meeting their basic needs, whether these are of a professional or personal nature; continue with the program of reorganizing, reequipping and reoutfitting the army within the economic and financial limits of the country, without it being a burden; and develop projects to manufacture war materiel in a manner that will make the country progressively self-sufficient in this sector.

By the way, in October 1979 I sent guidelines to all the high-level organizations in the army concerning the steps to be adopted or studied to achieve the objectives I have just mentioned.

O GLOBO: What results do you expect from the recently created Army Technological Center?

Firis: The Army Technological Center, which was created through a decree of the presidency, initially will pursue--in the scientific and technological field--research and development, industrial development, the training of human resources, the development of information systems and the production, quality control and testing of materiel and equipment that is of interest to the army. Once this plan is fully implemented, the center will study programs and direct, coordinate and control the execution of research and development activities.

Its final composition will include already existing organizations such as the Military Engineering Institute, the Research and Development Institute and the Marambaia test site. In principle they will be included in the same grouping and thus be better qualified to develop the scientific and technological research that interests the Army Ministry.

It is my hope that the center will have its basic framework established by the end of 1980. The commission that has been charged with the studies for its implementation is already at work. The commission is headed by Maj Gen Argus Fagundes Ourique Moreira, who has also been named a director of the organization. With the creation of the center a new era will be inaugurated in the fields of teaching, research and technological development in Brazil.

O GLOBO: What is the army's strength, and how much does the nation spend on it?

Firis: The army currently has a strength of approximately 180,000 men, in other words, 0.16 percent of the country's population. In terms of Brazil's land area, we have 0.02 percent of a soldier per square kilometer. These figures are among the lowest to be found in Western European or even American countries.

The army's share of the federal budget has been suffering a continuous and considerable decrease during the last few years. In 1972 the land forces budget amounted to 8.33 percent of the federal government budget, and this year only 2.57 percent has been provided for them.

O GLOBO: There is a feeling, in covering the military sector, that the army's strength does not match the country's needs. How does the minister see this problem?

Firis: Of course it does not match them, but the army's strength cannot be increased in view of the country's economic situation. The problem may be studied over the medium term.

1980 WHEAT IMPORTS ESTIMATED AT 4.6 MILLION TONS

PY312109 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jan 80 p 36 PY

[Excerpt] This year's wheat imports should amount to 4.6 million tons, according to a projection submitted to the National Monetary Council by Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile. Internal consumption is expected to be 6.6 million tons, a 10-percent increase over last year. The cost of these imports may well exceed \$800 million if official estimates that the average import price will be about \$180 per ton are confirmed.

ECOLOGISTS DENOUNCE CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR PLANT

PY251658 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo ecologists have denounced the construction of the fourth nuclear plant in Brazil. Reporter (Nilton Flora) now gives more details on the subject. [Begin (Flora) relayed report] Ecologists have reported that the state government, through the Sao Paulo Power Plants [CESP], has secretly begun the construction of the fourth Brazilian nuclear plant on the southern coast of Sao Paulo, 11 km from (Peribe).

[Question] What would this involve, (Waldemar Paioli), secretary of the commission for the defense of the community's patrimony?

[Answer] Well, the damage is great and irreversible. The greatest damage would be the contamination of the atmosphere through the radiation which could leak through the walls. The other damage would be the contamination of the water along the coast from north to south affecting approximately 80 kilometers, in addition to the [words indistinct] of the region.

[Question] Mr (Paioli), could you prevent this construction through some kind of action?

[Answer] We intend to mobilize all the Sao Paulo population against this monstrosity, which is a real weapon with the trigger cocked and aimed at the population of Sao Paulo. We cannot allow a place like our state, which is densely populated, to become the victim of such a monstrosity. The commission and other groups for the defense of the atmosphere are beginning to organize an ecological march to the site where the pillars have already been installed by CESP, and where we know the fourth nuclear plant will be built. There we will begin our protest with judicial actions against the officials responsible for this act, with which we absolutely disagree. [end relayed report]

BRIEFS

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT--Economist Carlos Geraldo Langoni was installed as president of the Central Bank today by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Jan 80 PY]

FRENCH LOAN--In Paris, Sao Paulo Governor Salim Maluf has won a loan for \$850 million to finance three hydroelectric dams, according to a report released by Maluf himself after a visit he made this morning to President Giscard d'Estaing at the Champs Elysees Palace. [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY]

MALUF RETURNS--Sao Paulo Governor Salim Maluf returned yesterday from his trip to Europe and the Middle East. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Jan 80 p 2 PY]

TORRIJOS HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON SEA LEVEL CANAL

PA010411 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2048 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[News conference by Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, during visit to possible sea-level canal route, accompanied by visiting Japanese delegation on 31 January--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Would the Panamanian people accept a new, sea-level canal after having negotiated with the United States for the transfer of the current one?

[Answer] It would be irresponsible to say that the canal has to be built tomorrow. That would be irresponsible. But it would be even more irresponsible not to begin studying an alternate plan. The studies will last about 44 to 48 months. (We have to deal with this carefully) because when we speak of the canal, of the utilization of our main natural resources, our people are very sensitive. They are very sensitive because a second marriage is the victory of hope over experience but our first experience was so bad that I think any hope is better.

[Question] Do you expect the Panamanian people to oppose construction of a new canal in view of the conditions inherent in a treaty signed with any foreign power?

[Answer] In 1903, the main points for the construction of a canal were the technology and the determination of the industrialized countries. With the failure of France, the United States was the only country left. In a new canal, the most important point is the decision of the Panamanian people, the national interest. But I believe it is somewhat illusory or incorrect to say we are going to build it. The only thing we are going to do is begin the study so that we will have an alternative ready when world shipping demands it, due to reasons of speed, tonnage and economy. We will have a reply ready the day that world shipping demands transit for bigger ships.

It is up to you to tell the people that construction of the canal will not begin tomorrow. You know the people well. If we do not sell the idea they will (oppose) a new canal. Then we will see the lists of all the bad things about a new canal. We are not beginning construction of a new canal. Only the studies are beginning. The people of this country are the ones who will have the last word on whether it is built. Undoubtedly, the people are not irresponsible. They will not oppose the construction of a new canal since we are all convinced that this is our main natural resource and that our first mission, our responsible duty, is the use of this new canal in a way that best suits us, that produces more income and increases the economic standards and development of this country.

[Question] Do the studies include the use of nuclear energy?

[Answer] God forbid. [Words indistinct] that has never been used anywhere. If one authorized the use of nuclear energy it would be turning the Panamanian people into guinea pigs. Of course, construction will not be with picks and shovels but through conventional means.

[Question] Does this mean that a plebiscite would be held for the approval or rejection of a sea-level canal?

[Answer] You should ask that question to jurists [words indistinct].

[Question] Is your national prestige being used to sell the idea of a sea-level canal?

[Answer] I don't know. I didn't know that. What is more I don't even know what kind of prestige I have. [laughter] Any Panamanian who considers the future of the country cannot oppose the beginning of studies on a sea-level canal.

[Question] Will the United States participate in the studies of this canal or will only the Japanese participate?

[Answer] Right now the Japanese have taken the initiative. Senator Gravel is not representing the executive. But don't think that they're going to remain outside of this [word indistinct]. Forget it. They are not going to remain outside this [word indistinct].

[Question] General, the enthusiastic contribution of the working class is necessary for the success of any project. In 1975 you told the working masses that you would not fail them. The working masses have always loved and respected you. What message do you have for the Panamanian working masses at this time?

[Answer] The more conflicts I see and the more I want to remain apart, the more I realize that my decision to withdraw was the right decision, because look at the mess I would be in right now. God forbid. The message is that my withdrawal was well justified, very justified. I am observing from afar. I am seeing events as an observer, not a protagonist.

[Question] Does your status as observer mean that you might return at any moment?

[Answer] Where?

[Question] To the political scene.

[Answer] No, no.

[Question] General Torrijos, how do you interpret the fact that it is a Japanese private business mission which has come to Panama to talk and view the possibilities of a sea-level canal?

[Answer] Remember that Japan...[changes thought] Of every 100 ships which cross the canal, 40 are Japanese. The Japanese political system does not draw a strict line between the private sector and the government sector. There is a great correlation. Besides, this gentleman, Mr Nagano, is one of the three pillars of the Japanese economy. They are extremely interested. Aside from the profit of the canal, this project has a biography [biografia]. Communications between two oceans is a project of engineering. It is also a project that has a lot of biography but this time it does not have a copyright. [sentence as heard]

[Question] General, if a new canal is built what would be done with the old one?

[Answer] Ah, that is where the problem lies. The people's willingness and ecological problems are the first two priorities. That is why it requires almost 48 months of study. What would we do with the old canal? Undoubtedly, in the first months of operation of the new canal the old one would have to continue operating because any great project is subject to adjustments in its first months and world shipping cannot run the risk of an interruption of transit. That is one of the biggest questions.

What would we do with the old canal? Another solution would be to not construct a new canal. But the decision to build or not to build must be made after a lot of study. As I said before, it would be irresponsible to say that construction begins tomorrow but it would be even more irresponsible not to begin the studies right away.

I think this tour over the possible route--this is route 10--of the sea-level canal and the stop we made at hill 611 where we could see both oceans are the first stages of a project that will have a great biography.

[Question] Here is a question that I think only you can answer. Doesn't the construction of a new canal mean an increase in Panama's vulnerability, making it more vulnerable to the international political crises in the world?

[Answer] Yes. (It is a step one must take). The powerful countries with expansionist ideas never understand that weak countries are the owners of their own resources. But if the study shows that the canal must be built and that it is advisable to do so, one must take risks because they are part of the risks of development. There is another thing now that you speak of--security. The general staff has made studies and is permanently concerned because the current canal is completely indefensible. The current canal can very easily be put out of action. That is why it was not accidental that the first contact was established between those who want to make the study and the distinguished corregimiento representatives so that they will always be informed about the fate of the country and the social sectors they represent in the great Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. I think that if in 1903 the Panamanian rank and file had been consulted, that canal would not have been [words indistinct].

[Question] One last question, General. Is your scheduled trip to Colombia related to the Monteria treaty?

[Answer] No. I am not going to Colombia.

GENERAL TORRIJOS SAYS SHAH OF IRAN NOT UNDER ARREST

PAQ10345 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] In an interview granted to a U.S. television station, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera said that the issue of the shah is being handled at the UN level. Referring to Panama's participation in the case of the shah of Iran, General Torrijos said that the necessary steps are being carried out and that the Royo government is waiting for the documents needed to make a decision.

General Torrijos said that the shah is not under arrest and that he has freedom of movement throughout the country. Torrijos told a U.S. newswoman that Panama cannot prejudge a conclusion to the problem. If you were a member of a jury and you voiced your decision before you were supposed to, what would happen? General Torrijos asked the newswoman. Torrijos refused to discuss further the subject of the shah of Iran.

PDC PROTESTS EXPULSION OF U.S. NEWSWOMAN

PA311322 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today denounced the arbitrary expulsion of Sally Chardy of NBC radio and television as violating freedom of speech. Chardy was expelled for transmitting news on the legal status of the former shah of Iran. The PDC communique stated that this confirms that the government has resumed its repressive policy against independent newsmen and broadcasters in open violation of human and constitutional rights.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN SAN JOSE IN MARCH

PA301442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The meeting of foreign ministers of Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic is confirmed for San Jose in March.

Although Foreign Minister Rafael Calderon Fournier is consulting his colleagues regarding the best date, it is almost certain that the meeting will be held in the second week of March.

The meeting had been scheduled for the third week of this month, but was postponed because some foreign ministers were unable to attend.

COSTA RICA

COMMUNIST LEADER CHALLENGES CARAZO STATEMENT

PA010116 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2113 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Manuel Mora Valverde, leader of Costa Rica's (Popular Vanguard) Communist Party, on Monday night challenged President Rodrigo Carazo Odio to renounce his immunity so he can appear before the courts of justice.

Mora Valverde reacted harshly to President Carazo's statements earlier that, through blackmail and threats, the communists had forced the workers to maintain a strike which paralyzed this country's banana plantations between 21 December and 18 January.

The veteran Marxist leader said that if the government has proof of this, President Carazo would be assisting the communists if he did not bring such proof to court. Therefore it would be logical for him to take the issue to court. Mora asked Carazo to "be courageous and profess faith in democracy" and, renouncing his immunity, allow his statements to be argued in a court of justice.

Mora denied the alleged threats and blackmail attributed by the head of state to the Communist Party against the banana workers, maintaining that for half a century his political group had fought for the workers and for strengthening the Costa Rican democratic system.

Carazo last week refused to offer proof in connection with the charge made against the communists and pointed out that the world press, the reports of eyewitnesses and other testimony relieve him from having to present proof. He also argued that if he offered proof, he would be jeopardizing the workers already affected by the communists, since they would be the "victims of persecution and repression, common practice in the communist orbit."

EL SALVADOR

UNGO ACCUSES JUNTA OF VIOLATING ARMED FORCES PROCLAMATION

PA312206 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 30 Jan (AFP)--Guillermo Ungo, former member of the government junta and top leader of the social democratic national revolutionary movement, said here today that the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party is committing political suicide by yielding to the rightist forces and cooperating with the present government.

Unge said that the only solution in El Salvador is to turn over power to the democratic sectors and he accused the government junta of violating the armed forces proclamation that justified the coup of 15 October.

The political leader made the statements today before leaving for Costa Rica, where he will attend an international conference of the Latin American social democratic movement that will review the situation in El Salvador.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers today staged a strike to demand payment of the teachers' January salaries and a raise granted by the previous government last year.

The teachers marched through the downtown section bearing placards and then held a meeting in front of the Education Ministry, where they asked the junta to fulfill its promises.

An Andean Pact mission arrived in the country today to review the political situation and to meet with the government junta and the foreign minister.

GUATEMALA

TERRORISTS, POLICE CLASH IN SPANISH EMBASSY TAKEOVER

Police Retake Embassy

PA010033 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2346 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[By Alberto Flores]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--About 29 people were killed in the fatal aftermath of the takeover of the Spanish Embassy by a group that identified itself as peasants from Chajul, El Quiche, northwestern Guatemala.

The embassy, located in the southern section of the capital, was gutted by fire, particularly the second floor where the occupiers and their hostages had moved when the Guatemalan police tried to regain control of the building.

Ambassador Maximo Cajal Lopez, one of the hostages, escaped as the fire broke out and jumped out a second floor window. According to Red Cross spokesmen, he is injured and was taken to a private hospital.

First Secretary Jaime Ruiz del Arbol, secretaries Lucrecia de Anleu and Nora de Aceituno, and several others that the justice of the peace is trying to identify died inside the embassy. Former Guatemalan Vice President Eduardo Caceres Lehnhoff and former Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes also died.

Despite initial reports to the contrary, it has been confirmed that former Assistant OAS Secretary Jorge Luis Zelaya Coronado was not in the embassy at the time of the takeover.

Spain Denounces Police for Deaths

PA010218 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 31 Jan (AFP)--Spanish diplomat Maximo Cajal has described the intervention by the Guatemalan police in the Spanish Embassy in that country--where at least 40 people died--as brutal.

In a telephone interview granted to the CARACOL radio network from the clinic where he was being attended, the ambassador explained that the manner in which the police had stormed the embassy was rash and violated the most elementary rules of international law.

According to Cajal, the police entered the embassy by breaking doors and windows, just as he was in his office engaged in a dialog with the occupying peasants.

The peasants, he affirmed, were only carrying machetes, one or two revolvers and a few molotov cocktails, one of which caused the catastrophic fire that followed.

He explained that, after loosening himself from the hold of one of the occupiers, he had managed to escape from his office, already encircled by flames, and had jumped through one of the windows on the second story, sustaining a few minor burns.

At that point, he emphasized, shooting broke out.

In his statements, Cajal repeated over and over that without the senseless and brutal operation carried out by the police, the tragedy would have been averted, because the talks had begun to bear fruit and it had been expected at the time that several of the hostages would be released.

The peasants' requests had been reasonable and he had been willing to convey them to the Guatemalan Government, the ambassador said.

Government Investigating Incident

PA010211 Paris AFP in English 0134 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, Guatemala, Feb. 1 (AFP)--Political violence reached a peak of horror in Guatemala Thursday as about 40 "campesinos" (landless farmers) burned themselves in the Spanish Embassy, which they occupied in the morning, reliable sources said.

Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal escaped the flames by jumping out a window, but embassy First Secretary Jaime Ruiz reportedly [words indistinct]. Other reported victims included former Guatemalan Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina, who was visiting the embassy, and former Guatemalan Vice President Eduardo Caceres.

Reliable witnesses said that Ambassador Cajal tried to dissuade the police from attacking the occupied embassy shouting from a window: "Please don't enter. We have immunity." And he added, "People are going to come out, wait." But police attacked the building anyway, watched by a number of witnesses.

A few minutes later amidst general confusion and shooting by police, a fire broke out. Twenty minutes later the blaze had done its work and about 40 or more people were dead.

The surrounded farmers apparently set off the fire, preferring death to being captured by security forces. It was not known why the police had attacked despite the ambassador's appeals to wait. Guatemalan authorities refused to make any comment on the events except to say that "an investigation is in progress."

The farmers had occupied the embassy Thursday morning to protest against what they called "merciless" repression by order forces in Quiche Province from which they had come. They said the order forces accused them of backing FAR-guerrillas [Rebel Armed Forces]. In occupying the embassy, they demanded an inquiry on the alleged repressive acts by the army.

The police quickly surrounded the embassy. There were several women in indigenous costumes among those holding the building.

(In Madrid, Spanish radio carried a statement by the chief physician of Guatemala City hospital saying that Ambassador Cajal was suffering from first and second degree burns, but would recover within three weeks. Sources said that the ambassador seemed to be the only survivor of the disaster, but the director-general of the Guatemala City police was quoted as saying that "it is still too early to know the final figures."

(Spanish diplomatic sources said that in addition to the first secretary, three Spanish secretaries had died in the fire.

(Finally, the Guatemala City police director-general said on Spanish radio that when the armed people occupying the embassy saw security forces arrive, "they exploded some bombs inside the embassy." He added that some wounded had been taken to the hospital.)

Government Communique Issued

PA010543 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0516 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government tonight, Thursday, issued the following official communique regarding the "terrorist massacre at the Spanish Embassy."

"Today Thursday at 1130 the Spanish Embassy offices were attacked and occupied by a group of terrorists.

"In the building were the former vice president, Eduardo Caceres Lehnhoff and former Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes who were involved in arrangements for the congress of Latin American notary publics. Other distinguished Guatemalan lawyers had participated in the meeting but had left the embassy offices before the terrorists arrived.

"Also in the embassy were officials of the Spanish Foreign Ministry and office personnel identified as Jaime Ruiz del Arbol, consul, Miriam Rodriguez, Luis Felipe Saenz and Nora Aceituno.

An official of the Spanish Embassy called the national police by telephone at 1150 to inform them that the embassy was being attacked and requested immediate assistance.

"Police units arrived at the Spanish Embassy at 1210 hours and proceeded to surround the building. The extremists were asked several times through the loudspeakers to peacefully leave the embassy.

Many newsmen were present and heard the police calling out to the extremists to abandon the embassy. The request was not heeded. At approximately 1315 hours, police units entered the building. The terrorists had gathered on the second floor of the embassy in the ambassador's office.

"In the lobby of the embassy the police found several knapsacks and bags belonging to the attackers in which they found three molotov cocktails (highly incendiary homemade bombs) and diverse documents, including three copies of a detailed plan for the takeover of the embassy.

"The terrorists, according to this plan, met at 0930 hours this morning on the university campus from where they left for the embassy aboard urban buses. "Police intervention permitted the release of Dr Mario Aguirre Godoy, who was alone in a room of the embassy. When police agents reached the office of the ambassador to ask the terrorists to leave, they lit several molotov cocktails which, on exploding, set off a fire next to the small room. Only the ambassador was able to escape the office unharmed. The 7 hostages and 32 terrorists, including 4 peasants--2 men and 2 women--died.

According to statements by one of the persons released before the explosion, the terrorist group was led by a woman who was approximately 25 years old.

"The Action Plan

"The terrorists planned their action perfectly, as was demonstrated by the documents left in the knapsack in the first floor of the embassy.

"So that public opinion will be better informed of this action, we will reproduce textually what the terrorists labeled the "Plan of Ascent," ("Plan de Subida")

"First moment: (taking of the ascent) Organization of the commissions [comisiones] prior to the departure: This means that all the commissions must be ready early. This means that all should be together. Have all your equipment ready, be clear on what steps must be taken during the "ascent." As was planned in the "internal organization of the participants in the ascent," the commissions are the functional units which must act as such during the entire activity.

"Departure from the university: The departure time is scheduled at 0830.am. All of the commissions will leave separately in small groups using urban transportation. Those responsible for the commissions as well as the alternates must function here.

"Gathering at the theater: After leaving the university all the commissions must reach the theater. Each commission must remain within a definite perimeter. There they must await notification to transfer to the point closest to the objective.

"Taking of the ascent: Immediately after they will proceed to the takeover. A companero will have the responsibility of controlling the door that leads to the street. Another companero will control the door of the building and yet another companero will go to where the secretaries are. This last one will stall for time, permitting the first commission coming a few meters behind the first companeros to enter.

"In case the companeros have already gained entrance, it will not be necessary to stall for time, but to immediately explain what is being done.

"The explanation must be forceful, but calm. We must not speak of remaining in the ascent, but say only that you are making a lightning visit to submit a list of demands. Insist that they remain calm, telling them that you will not be staying. This is to allow time for all to gain entrance and to achieve calm before going on to the following steps.

"After all the companeros have entered, the doors will be closed. The last to enter will be the companero who is responsible for the last group. After seeing the last one enter, the order will be given to close the doors.

"Once the doors are closed and the hostages are under control, they must be assembled in a single room to facilitate controlling them. Until that moment no mention must be made of a takeover, but merely indicate that it is a temporary affair.

"Meanwhile, the audio equipment must be installed and the blankets placed. The last blanket to be placed will be the vertical one which will be placed on the top of the flagstaff. This will be the signal that the first step has concluded.

"Second moment: (internal organization)--Maintain control of the hostages after having guaranteed the taking of the ascent. Make certain that none of the hostages tries to escape. To do this, everyone must be assembled in a single place and a commission must be delegated to keep them together, thus preventing anyone from leaving the place. Also, very careful inspection must be made of the place to make sure that no one is hiding in any place of the ascent.

"Then we will meet with the people working on the ascent to inform them that blankets have been placed in the building and that, in effect, it is a takeover of the ascent, but that we want everything to be settled calmly and that they will only be accompanying us, but that if the enemy wants to exert repression then those inside will face the same fate.

"If there are other persons at the moment of the takeover, but who have nothing to do directly with the takeover, their names will be jotted down to learn if there is not better bait among them, that is, a hostage who would be a better guarantee.

"After being certain that there is no one of this type inside, no one whom we can hold, we will begin negotiating their release. This may be through the president of the Red Cross whom we would have to call on the telephone to say that some persons are going to leave and that we want him to come alone to pick them up and also to bring at least 3 food rations for at least 50 persons (this can be country fried chicken, for example).

"Give general security instructions during the occupation and insure their fulfillment. This means that permanent security measures must be taken, such as covering up with handkerchiefs and hats, not leaving fingerprints, not going near the windows, and so forth. The fulfillment of these measures must be supervised.

"Maintain control and vigilance of the hostages. The guarantee that our demands are fulfilled and that we are not put down rests with maintaining control of the hostages. Therefore, we must insure control of them so that they will not escape, thus leaving us alone."

"Control the use of self-defense equipment. The security commission must have an inventory of all the security equipment available and distribute it and be instructed on its use. Care must be exercised to not leave self-defense equipment around (as has occurred) and to maintain certain secrecy on its use.

"Propaganda commission: Organize broadcasts on the audio equipment. On the ascent we will introduce the audio equipment to be able to broadcast on the radio when the most people are traveling on the road.

We must disclose the repression we are experiencing, we must announce our demands and report on the process of the negotiations, and so forth. The audio equipment can also help us to broadcast messages as well as to help us in our political defense at particular times.

"Make calls to the press, democratic personalities, institutions, and so forth to expand the scope of our charges. We must make maximum use, as long as we have it, of the telephone to make calls abroad and to news agencies, and so forth.

"Supervise the placing of blankets in the 'ascent.' Three blankets with the watchword already written will be placed outside of the ascent. Also a clean blanket will be taken along with us so we can have one inside to respond to conditions as they arise.

"Maintain relations with the press and keep the press fully informed. That is, reports must be given of the various developments, statements, and so forth. This must be done under the close guidance of the responsible group. Also, we must be very clear in that those who are primarily to speak are the peasant companeros."

"The constitutional government of the republic vehemently condemns the terrorist massacre at the Spanish Embassy and blames the outlawed extremist terrorist factions who have sown death and sorrow among the peaceful Guatemalan people.

"The immolation of brilliant and peaceful Guatemalan citizens such as former Vice President Eduardo Caceres Lehnhoff and former Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes as well as the diplomatic officials will not go unpunished. For this reason, we warn the extremist organizations that we will act drastically, using existing laws against all those who subvert the established order, for the benefit of honest, peaceful and productive citizens of the country.

"The government of the republic extends its most heartfelt condolences to the relatives of the innocent victims of these fanatics of terror and violence, assuring the people that we will forcefully combat the extremist psychopaths who seek to take power by using ridiculous and antipatriotic arguments of alleged social demands."

"Guatemala, 31 Jan 1980."

NICARAGUA

DOMINICAN CONGRESS TO ENDORSE NICARAGUA'S CLAIM TO CAYS

PA010306 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] A group of 19 Dominican congressmen who concluded a visit to Nicaragua yesterday offered their support for our country's claim against Colombia concerning the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrano cays in the Caribbean. Members of the Social Action Movement and the [words indistinct] members of the Sandinist front National Directorate. As is well known, toward the end of last year Nicaragua issued a decree extending its territorial seas to 200 miles and so the Providencia and San Andres islands, along with the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrano cays, fell within that jurisdiction.

Our country has filed a claim with Colombia over the cays. The Dominican congressmen also announced they will make all sorts of arrangements in their country and at the international level to seek aid for our revolution.

CASTRO APPEALS FOR PEACE IN MESSAGE TO UNIDO CONFERENCE

FL311513 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, today appealed for peace in a message to the third conference of the UN Industrial Development Organization--UNIDO--being held in New Dehli, India.

In the message addressed to the UNIDO executive secretary, Fidel called on the participants to take advantage of the opportunity to avoid confrontation and select the path of cooperation.

He explained that pressing problems mostly derived from the tense international situation and his responsibilities to the nonaligned countries and Cuba prevented him from attending the conference. Fidel cited as examples the dramatic situation that the world is currently experiencing, the threats on the aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe as a result of the British Government's complicity with the racist forces and the critical phase of the Arab-Palestinian people's struggle for their rights.

Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, in his message to the third UNIDO conference referred to the events in Iran and Afghanistan. He said that imperialism is taking advantage of all opportunities to advance its policy of domination and threats.

He also asserted that there is a danger which perhaps is more grave and intensive and it comes from the inequality, poverty and backwardness that prevails today in a considerable part of the world. Fidel emphasized that this affects, to a greater or lesser degree, more than 1.5 billion human beings.

He added that the first responsibility of the forums where current important problems are discussed should be to put an end to this situation, which is full of danger, and to work toward peace.

In the last part of his message to the third UNIDO conference, Fidel Castro says that he is gratified that Cuba concurred with the proposals of the Group of 77 at the conference. In this regard, he says that the proposals summarize the decisions reached by the chiefs of state or government at the sixth summit of nonaligned countries.

Fidel's message concludes by saying that the clash of arms and the language of threats and arrogance must disappear from the international scene.

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES TO CIRCULATE CASTRO ZIMBABWE MESSAGE

FL311241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The nonaligned countries movement's Coordinating Bureau yesterday decided to circulate the message of the chairman of the movement, Fidel Castro, regarding the situation in Zimbabwe as an official document of the United Nations. This has been reported at the United Nations in New York.

The Coordinating Bureau also decided that its chairman, Cuban representative Raul Roa Kouri, would speak on behalf of the movement at the UN Security Council meeting on Zimbabwe that opened yesterday at the request of some African countries.

The nonaligned countries Coordinating Bureau likewise decided to send a letter to the UN Security Council president supporting a draft resolution on the situation in Zimbabwe that will be introduced to the Security Council by the African group.

ASYLUM DISPUTE COOLING LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS

PA301603 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[By Jacques Thomet]

[Text] Havana, 30 Jan (AFP)--Cuba's recent redefinition of conditions under which the right of asylum will be granted could chill relations between Havana and other Latin American countries, particularly Venezuela, according to observers. Determined to put a stop to the many attempts by its citizens to find haven in Latin American embassies, the Cuban Government Friday informed all foreign ambassadors of its intention to permit only strictly political refugees to leave the country.

Safe-conduct would be refused from now on for those considered common delinquents or deserters. Cuba cited the Inter-American Convention signed in Caracas in 1954. But Venezuela, interpreting differently certain imprecise convention articles, insists that the political character of a request for asylum can be decided only by the country receiving the request. Venezuela has pointed out that most totalitarian regimes consider dissidents to be common delinquents and therefore without the right of political asylum. Since May 1979, eight groups of Cubans have taken refuge in Havana's Venezuelan Embassy, and 12 Cubans succeeded in entering the Embassy of Peru on 17 January.

Although the majority had no political background, 17 refugees were able to obtain safe-conducts to Caracas last August. The Venezuelan Embassy is presently awaiting authorization for the departure of six Cubans who have resided there since the end of 1979.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL WITH SOVIETS SIGNED

FL311220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The protocol of the seventh meeting of the scientific and technical cooperation subcommittee of the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission has been signed at the Sierra Maestra Hall in Havana.

Important matters concerning scientific and technical coordination between the two countries for the 1981-85 5-year period were examined at the meeting. The protocol calls for the participation of the Soviet Union in the plan for accelerated development of science and technology in Cuba until the year 1990. Matters concerning direct scientific and technical cooperation between the ministries, organizations and institutions of Cuba and the Soviet Union were also examined.

The protocol was signed by Vsevolod Konyushko, chief of the Department of Scientific and Technical Cooperation with Socialist Countries of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and chief of the Soviet delegation in the subcommittee and by Eng Miguel Urrutia, chief of the Cuban delegation in the subcommittee for scientific and technical cooperation.

At the conclusion of the signing ceremony, Miguel Urrutia emphasized the importance of scientific and technical cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union that is aimed, among other objectives, at learning scientific and technical advances in the USSR before their commercialization so that they can be tested in our country and thereby demonstrate the feasibility of their use in Cuba.

For his part, Konyushko expressed his wish that the tasks which the two countries propose to undertake in the science and technology field for the next 5-year period be fulfilled.

FIGUEROA RECEIVES SOVIET LABOR DELEGATION

FL290251 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Agapito Figueroa, second secretary of the Central Union of Cuban Workers [CTC], has received Kazimeras Matskyavichyus, secretary of the Presidium of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions in charge of relations with socialist countries and (Albert Tulin), an official of the council's international department, at the CTC headquarters. The visitors arrived in our country on 25 January at the invitation of the CTC. This delegation of Soviet trade unions will remain in our country until 1 February and will visit various work and educational centers. They will hold talks with labor leaders and workers in general. This visit is part of an exchange program to strengthen the two labor organizations.

ANNIVERSARY OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE MARKED

FL312324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The 15th anniversary of the Palestinian people's struggle against the Zionist aggressor was commemorated with a ceremony at Cuba's Arab Union. (Imad Haala), representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Cuba, recounted the events of those 15 years of struggle and conveyed the gratitude of the Palestinian people for the solidarity with their cause. On behalf of Cuba's Arab Union (Seynol Raski), its president, made a speech in which he noted the historic magnitude of the armed actions of 1 January 1965, which marked the start of the Palestinian struggle for the recovery of their land and freedom from the hands of the Israeli aggressor.

TRABAJADORES CONDEMNS GUATEMALAN REPRESSION

PA010309 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Cuban newspaper TRABAJADORES affirms that if the chances of death were officially registered, as is done with life expectancy, Guatemala would hold all records. The paper adds that Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's repressive regime has assassinated more than 3,000 people in less than 2 years, particularly opposition party leaders, unionists, workers and peasants.

The paper TRABAJADORES, organ of the Central Union of Cuban Workers, also stresses the people's broad opposition to the Guatemalan regime, characterized by strikes, work stoppages and student and peasant mobilizations.

For its part, the Catholic Society of Jesus of Central America and Panama has denounced the repressive climate prevailing in Guatemala, where thousands of horrible crimes are committed with impunity, along with the well-known fact that there are no political prisoners, only dead and missing persons.

MORA HERMAN SCORES CARTER'S HARDLINE POLICY

FL310220 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] President James Carter has taken a sharp turn in U.S. foreign policy, abandoning the symptoms of realism demonstrated in recent months and adopting the dangerous cold war policy and actions which lead to confrontation.

According to well-known U.S. and European political analysts, due to the upcoming Presidential elections Carter wants to change his image as a weak and indecisive president to that of the most hardline and inflexible president in U.S. history.

On 23 January in the traditional State of the Union message to Congress, the U.S. President stressed U.S. intentions of playing the role of universal leader. Carter and those advising and encouraging him aim to dictate orders from anywhere in the world to any nation or state to defend what he calls vital interests, using military force if necessary. The U.S. Government has proclaimed the existence of spheres of Yankee interests of vital importance, whether it be in Iran, Afghanistan--which are thousands of kilometers from the U.S. coastline--the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Middle East, the Caribbean, Latin America, the southern cone of Africa or Asia.

As stated in an editorial by the Soviet daily PRAVDA, there is the possibility that he will include the atmosphere and the planet's oxygen in his area of vital interests. To support that insane and absurd policy in today's world the U.S. Government resorts to the use of force, threats and blackmail and avails itself of a number of aggressive measures which could lead the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. Let us briefly review some of those measures.

Carter plans to increase the military might of the United States and its allies through an additional \$20 billion in the coming fiscal year's budget. By the mid-80's that budget will exceed the astronomical figure of \$200 billion. This includes the installation of Pershing II medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, production of the MX, cruise and Trident missiles as well as other sophisticated weapons and large amounts of military aid to countries such as China and Pakistan. In addition, he plans to create a rapid deployment force of 100,000 men, which can be transported anywhere in the world where vital Yankee interests are in jeopardy.

It is a fact that the U.S. imperialist policy has suffered serious defeats in recent years, such as in Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia, Nicaragua and Grenada. Carter's change is aimed at intimidating developing countries and implementing a policy of confrontation with the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

In his State of the Union address of 23 January, Carter spoke in hysterical tones, using terms such as reprisal and manifest destiny. He also defended the cold war economy which will seriously affect the American people, asking them to make sacrifices, sacrifices in a country such as the United States where inflation grows at an accelerated pace and unemployment has intensified to the point where this year more than 1.6 million persons will be out of a job and U.S. per capita income will drop sharply.

In the adventurous plans of Carter and his advisers an attempt will be made to play the Chinese card, and the Beijing rulers lend themselves to that role by joining the bellicose and anti-Soviet wagon of imperialism. The SALT II treaty, an important step forward on the path of detente and peace, has been set aside by Carter, an irresponsible decision which reveals the lack of seriousness on the part of the Washington administration. The so-called Carter doctrine, which was outlined in his State of the Union message of 23 January, has some traces of the Truman era and the birth of the cold war and brings back memories of Theodore Roosevelt's big stick policy, setting in motion sinister forces contaminated with military psychosis and cheap chauvinism.

All this constitutes a grave threat to peace in the face of which (one can only say) that a decision must be made to frustrate these adventurous and aggressive plans.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW FOREIGN, INTERIOR SECRETARIES

FL311117 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Text] President Antonio Guzman yesterday afternoon appointed a new foreign affairs secretary of the republic and a new secretary of interior and police. The chief of state also named a new director of the National Sugar Institute--INAZUCAR--and an under secretary of tourism.

By Decree 1482 President Guzman named Emilio Ludovilo Fernandez as foreign secretary of the republic replacing Vice Adm (retired) Ramon Emilio Jimenez, who resigned. By Decree 1483 the President named Lic Secundino Gil Morales as new secretary of interior and police replacing Lic Vicente Sanchez Baret, who resigned. By Decree 1484, (Federico Echenique) yesterday was named director of INAZUCAR. (Echenique) had been secretary of this organization for several years. Dr (Radames Martinez Aponte) was named under secretary of tourism in that same decree.

SENATE PRESIDENT REPORTS ON VISIT TO CUBA

FL311310 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Senate President Juan Rafael Peralta Perez has said that Cuba has made noteworthy advances. Peralta Perez led a delegation of Dominican legislators on a recent visit to Cuba.

The Senate president said the delegation was received warmly and cordially and that he was able to see [words indistinct]. Peralta Perez reiterated his view that the Dominican Republic should establish commercial relations with the (Soviet Union). The Senate president described himself as a man of deep democratic roots. Replying to a question regarding [words indistinct] that the Dominican Republic and Cuba should establish commercial relations, Peralta Perez said:

[Begin Peralta recording] As long as there is mutual respect for international (?principles), I hope that someday the Dominican Republic can establish relations with all countries of the world based on the principle of respect for the independence and self-determination of peoples. Of course, the Constitution empowers the formulation of foreign policy to the president of the republic, Antonio Guzman, and he has the final word. We, I repeat, hope that this country will someday have commercial and diplomatic relations with all countries of the world within the principles I have outlined. [end recording]

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT SEEKS SPECIAL OIL TERMS FROM VENEZUELA

FL131700 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Jamaica is to send a mission to Venezuela to urge the determination of a new arrangement for paying for oil brought from that country.

The GLEANER has learnt that for weeks the two governments have been discussing how best to carry out President Herrera's promise to assist Caribbean countries to meet their oil bills.

The GLEANER has learnt that the Jamaica Government wishes Venezuela to supply oil on a government-to-government basis for US\$12 a barrel cash and the remaining \$20.30 (Venezuela charges \$32.30 per barrel) to be treated as a long-term loan repayable at a reasonable rate of interest.

Short Term Scheme

The Government of Jamaica would in turn sell the crude oil to ESSO refinery. The GLEANER has learnt also that there is an alternative short-term scheme which would involve a smaller amount of cash per barrel and a larger amount of credit, but repayable over a short term.

As Jamaica's monthly oil bill to Venezuela is in the region of US\$27 million the new arrangement with Venezuela could go a long way to easing Jamaica's foreign exchange position--for this oil bill is the greatest drain on Jamaica's foreign exchange position.

According to wire service reports, other Caribbean ministers have concluded satisfactory arrangements with Venezuela over their oil bills. Last week Dominica's Seraphin did so in Caracas. This week Montserrat's Osbourne is in Caracas and next week it is to be St. Lucia's turn.

In the meantime Jamaica has put its greatest thrust in the approach to Cuba and the Middle East. The countries visited in the past ten days are Kuwait, Algeria, Libya and Iraq, all of whom have socialist-leaning governments.

Big Loan

The GLEANER has learnt from a government source that the purpose is to ask Cuba to use its influence, and the four Middle East countries to use their influence on the other OPEC members to get OPEC to agree to give Jamaica immediately a big loan from OPEC's special fund for developing countries. As Venezuela is the president of OPEC the next objective is to visit Venezuela and try both for the new arrangement and to persuade Venezuela to support the loan from OPEC.

MINISTER CLARIFIES STATEMENT CRITICAL OF U.S. AID

FL311625 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Further clarification of remarks made about the United States and U.S. aid by National Security Minister Dudley Thompson in Libya last week came from the government yesterday.

The office of the prime minister issued the following statement last night. "The minister of state in the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Senator Richard Fletcher, has said that remarks made by National Security Minister Dudley Thompson at a private meeting with the secretary for people's congressive affairs at the Secretariat of the People's Congress in the Libyan Jamahiriya have been misreported.

"Senator Fletcher returned yesterday from a visit to the Middle East and north Africa on a government mission with Mr. Thompson. Referring to the statement made by Mr. Thompson which had been the subject of a disputed news agency report, Sen. Fletcher said: "Mr. Thompson referred to the fact that over the past few years the financial assistance that Jamaica had been getting had been inadequate to meet its difficulties and that as a result the effect of that assistance was as if Jamaica was taking slow poison.

"He did not accuse the United States of giving Jamaica 'slow poison.'

LABOR MINISTER REQUESTS EXPANSION OF U.S. LABOR PROGRAM

FL301554 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The minister of labor and public service, Howard Cooke, has asked United States sugar growers to examine ways in which the present farm labor program in the U.S. can be expanded.

Minister Cooke made the request while meeting a number of growers representing different U.S. sugar companies.

Mr Cooke noted the importance of [words indistinct] the program to Jamaica both in terms of the employment opportunities for agricultural workers and economic returns to the island. He pointed out that Jamaicans on the program earned approximately \$34 million annually and said that of that amount some 25 percent was sent to Jamaica as compulsory savings.

During the meeting, the U.S. sugar growers also brought Mr Cooke up to date on the problems of contract breaking, which the minister promised he would look into.

GLENER DECRIES LACK OF STRONGER CRITICISM OF SOVIETS

FLJ11540 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Jan 80 p 6 FL

[GLENER Editorial: "Review That Decision"]

[Text] The government's statement against an Olympic boycott was a disappointment. Mr. Small, the minister who made it, could not even bring himself to admit that the Soviets had invaded Afghanistan. He referred to the "controversy over the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan". And if that were all, we would certainly agree with his conclusion that that 'controversy' would not justify a boycott of or a removal of the games from Moscow.

But we ask Mr. Small and his prime minister to read Mr. Patterson's statement of January 6 which said: "Jamaica regards the massive movement of Soviet troops into Afghanistan as being a case of intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign non-aligned state. Jamaica is of the view that the Soviet action represents potential damage to international peace and security and has serious implications for the security of that region."

If by Jamaica Mr. Patterson meant all of the Jamaica Government (and this is how we took it to mean) we fail to see how Mr. Small has now downgraded the flagrant invasion by Russia to a mere "controversy over the presence of Russian troops". We would therefore urge the government to review Mr. Small's cavalier approach to the question of the Olympic games.

In 1976 this country let down the African group of nations who boycotted the Montreal Olympics because of New Zealand's involvement with apartheid sports in South Africa. The government then found specious reasons why it could not support the African and Guyanese boycott. Now Mr. Small has found another--to wit that Jamaica recognises the IOC as the only authority which has responsibility for choosing the site for the games, and Lord Killanin has already stated that any attempt to transfer the games would be both 'illegal and impossible'.

In our view if Jamaica feels strongly enough about Russia's continued defiance of world public opinion as expressed through the United Nations over the Afghan invasion and occupation, if Jamaica is aroused over the latest outrage against the physicist Andrey Sakharov, then let Jamaica consider what action it can take to show its disgust to the Russians. For it is inconsistent--we repeat--for government to vote against Russia over the issue in the UN, and within a fortnight later to have its left wing ministers cut the ground from under Mr. Patterson's feet by signing a cultural treaty with Russia and avowing public friendship, and by downgrading the "invasion" to a "controversy over the presence of Soviet troops" which could not justify any sanctions against Russia over the Olympic games.

It is our view that the Russians will continue to disregard world reaction as long as it feels it can count on the automatic support of its surrogates in the satellite countries, as well as the 'progressive' in the democracies to present their propaganda and to downgrade the gravity of the threat to world peace of their action in Afghanistan.

DIPLOMATS MEET TO REVIEW FOREIGN POLICY

FL311705 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 27 Jan 80 p 6 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana--Guyana's top diplomats from the country's various missions abroad today began their annual review here of foreign policy and the job of hammering out a strategy for the new decade.

A government spokesman said Prime Minister Forbes Burnham this morning declared open the closed door one-week conference which is taking place at the Ogle sugar estate, on the eastern outskirts of Georgetown.

The diplomats attending the talks have returned home from such places as Jamaica, United States, Britain, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, China, India, Brussels, the Soviet Union, Venezuela, Zambia, and the United Nations.

No official statement has been issued on the talks, but judging from previous conferences, the diplomats are expected to review the country's foreign policy over the past year, especially the successes scored in the normalising relations with Suriname and in retaining a seat on the bureau of the non-aligned movement, and look to the new year and the decade which it is starting.

Such a review would normally take in current international developments and trends, such as the situation in the Caribbean, the United States, the Iran crisis, the involvement of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and the changing scene in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) where general elections are to take place to provide for genuine black majority rule. They are certain also to turn their attention to the economic situation in the world which has swung into prominence, eclipsing international politics as the main concern of the decade of the eighties. (CANA)

WPA: NEW CONSTITUTION WOULD SANCTION DICTATORSHIP

FL311710 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 27 Jan 80 p 19 FL

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 22, CANA--Guyana's new socialist constitution which is nearing the drafting stages has been criticised by the Working People's Alliance (WPA) opposition party as being intended to make dictatorship constitutional behind the backs of the people.

The alliance said in a press statement that the transitional provisions which would usher in the new constitution were tailored to ensure that the present government remained in charge at all stages of the process. It added that the process did not install a neutral authority to bring the new constitution into effect and could not restore the confidence of the Guyanese people in the political process of their country.

The alliance claimed further that there would be a concentration of power in the hands of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham. It said that when the new constitution was adopted, the person who was now prime minister would become executive president as if he had been elected, in the language of the draft, but that "Prime Minister Burnham will hand over to President Burnham without an election."

Vantage Point

The alliance added that Mr Burnham would then appoint the chairman of the elections commission and proceed to hold an election from the vantage point of being leader of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), as well as head of state, supreme executive authority, and commander in chief of the armed forces. According to the alliance, the elections would be "the most unfair in Guyana's history of unfair elections."

COLOMBIA

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MISSION CONCLUDES WORK

PA010421 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Amnesty International mission which investigated the alleged violation of human rights in several cities during the past few days left Colombia for Europe today. Philippine sociologist Edmundo Garcia and Spanish lawyer Antonio [name indistinct] left shortly after 1600 aboard an Avianca flight to Spain. Canadian psychiatrist [name indistinct] left for Canada 1 week ago to attend to personal matters. The departure of the human rights defenders was not publicized and took newsmen by surprise. During their stay in Colombia, they visited jails where political prisoners are allegedly being held. They spoke with them and with representatives of the government and human rights organizations. The report on their investigations will be released in 1 month.

BRIEFS

MONETARY EXCHANGE BALANCE--Rafael Gama Quijano, general manager of the Banco de la Republica, has said that the country currently has a favorable monetary exchange balance amounting to \$958 million. In an analysis of the international monetary exchange situation, the banker noted that the country's gross reserves amount to \$4 billion, an unprecedented figure in Colombia. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA]

PERU

EDUCATION MINISTER SAYS' OLYMPICS NOW POLITICAL ISSUE

PY311657 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] When asked about current problems between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding the Olympic games, Peruvian Education Minister Jose Guabloche Rodriguez indicated that the matter has become a purely political issue. The minister made this remark at Jorge Chavez International Airport yesterday shortly before leaving for Caracas, where he will participate in the 10th meeting of education ministers within the framework of the Andres Bello Accord.

VENEZUELA

AMBASSADOR DESCRIBES RELATIONS WITH CUBA AS 'NORMAL'

PA311904 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 29 Jan (AFP)--Cesar Rondon Lovera, Venezuelan ambassador to Cuba, said here today that diplomatic relations with Cuba have always been normal. Rondon Lovera returned to Caracas in response to an invitation from the Standing Foreign Policy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to brief it on relations with Cuba.

The ambassador said that some people are alarmed because they think we are on the verge of a break in relations, and others are surprised because we have not reached a break. I don't think either of the two positions is under consideration. Rondon Lovera said that this is a diplomatic matter and added that talks are continuing on this issue, which must be resolved. I have already said (?on another) occasion that our goal and intention is to solve it, he said.

CARIBBEAN, CA TO GET PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR OIL

PA010011 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jan (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said here today that his government will give the nations of Central America and the Caribbean special treatment in the supply of petroleum. During a luncheon in honor of St Kitts Prime Minister Lee Moore, the Venezuelan president confirmed the policy of rapprochement and solidarity begun by Venezuela in the Caribbean area. Referring to Venezuela's activity within OPEC, Herrera Campins commented that the hike in the price of petroleum benefits Venezuela as a nation, but that it is not acting selfishly. He explained that Venezuela is attempting to make OPEC understand the fact that the countries of the Third World, which have the least energy resources, "should be our allies." He added that due to this position as member of OPEC and also as a sovereign nation, Venezuela has adopted preferential treatment for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean.

PRESIDENT WARNS OF MARXIST SUBVERSION

PA010254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1615 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 29 Jan (EFE)--Democracy in the Latin American countries is seriously threatened by Marxist subversion and by the old despotic dictatorships. This is the warning made by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the inauguration of the American Congress of Christian Democratic Youths which began in Caracas today. In a strong speech the Venezuelan president focused on the principal problems facing the continent, especially in Central America. He emphasized that in Central America one can see a new form of radicalized political struggle waged by leftist and rightist groups. He noted that the Latin American continent is seriously threatened by a new form of totalitarian domination--Marxism. "This is a prospect on which there can be no hesitation by those of us who believe in democracy as a form of existence in freedom and in dignity," he emphasized.

President Herrera made special mention of the instruments of force used by the dictatorships and said that ruling in this fashion is not a difficult job because one has the capacity to snuff out any voice of freedom among the oppressed peoples. Emphasizing this he said: "However, governing while respecting the freedom of man, the true and essential freedom of man beyond the formal freedoms, is very difficult. This is where one has to know how to demonstrate that one has a level of tolerance which allows everyone's capacity for criticism to express itself."

The president's speech surprised the leaders of Venezuela's leftist parties, whose partisan organizations pursue Marxism as their political ideology. The initial reaction from the high-ranking leaders of the Venezuelan left was to reject the references to the dangers of a generalized subversion. However, other high-ranking Venezuelan political leaders concurred with Herrera with respect to the dangers which threaten democracy in the few countries where it has been established. President Herrera's speech to the American Congress of Christian Democratic Youths was considered by some political observers in Venezuela as a reaffirmation of his stand when he took office. Several days ago he referred to the same subject and pointed out that both leftist and rightist sectors are interested in the failure of democracy every place it has been achieved through great sacrifices.

As far as Venezuela is concerned, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, leader of the opposition Democratic Action Party's parliamentary bloc, said that it is President Herrera's duty to criticize any maneuver that opposes the democratic system but that the people also have the right to know who their enemies are. Meanwhile, the Venezuelan leftist leaders are privately studying the harsh criticism leveled against Marxist subversion by the president in order to make their position known to the people.